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ernment control. In 1899 Mount Rainier Park in Washington State was added to the list. From 1902 to 1919 thirteen more park reservations were made. All told there are now under Government control nine national parks, with a total area of 11,304 square miles, or only about 1,400 square miles fewer than the combined area of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In the meantime the creation of State parks has also gone on. New York leads with her 3,300,000 acres of State Forest Preserve and the chain of parks along the west bank of the Hudson in which New Jersey shares. About twenty-five States now have their own parks and many more are proposed.

Fordney-McCumber Potato Bills.

Like sugar and bread, the humble white potato is of vital interest to American consumers. Of big food value and unsurpassed among all foods in its popularity with the American public, the potato is always in every household in the United States; it is virtually on every table twice a day.

The potato crop of the United States runs from 300,000,000 to more than 400,000,000 bushels a year. Although there are fair exports of American potatoes, there have been and are also considerable imports of foreign potatoes into the country. The average consumption by American families may be approximately estimated at a million bushels every day in the year—some national potato heap!

Potatoes under the Underwood tariff were free for upward of nine years. Under the high Payne-Aldrich tariff before that the duty on potatoes was 25 cents a bushel. By the emergency tariff act, a year ago, a temporary duty was imposed of 25 cents a bushel.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff makers have dishied up for American consumers a potato duty of 58 cents a hundred pounds. This 58 cents a hundred pounds in the Fordney-McCumber tariff is just about 35 cents a bushel—a 40 per cent. increase over the high Payne-Aldrich tariff.

On a million bushels of potatoes consumed a day 35 cents a bushel runs up to the neat total of \$350,000—just potatoes, every single day in the year!

For 365 days in the year a national potato bill of \$350,000 a day reaches the magnitude of \$127,750,000.

Yes, potatoes. Nothing but potatoes. Spuds. That's the way the Fordney-McCumber tariff makers take care of the American people and their daily food bills.

Now for Bucket Shop Sharks.

The Supreme Court of the United States has brushed away the technical obstacles which have prevented District Attorney BANTON from directing effective criminal proceedings against the operators in New York's most notorious bucket shop scandal, and now the door should swing open to State's prison for some of the scoundrels that have preyed upon innocent and credulous investors to the extent of millions of dollars.

In its long and vigorous war against the bucket shop swindle THE NEW YORK HERALD has sought to protect the public by exposing the secret and illicit practices of the sharks to the broad light of day.

In his energetic efforts to put an end to the odious business the District Attorney has taken the stand that stock market bucketing is nothing but plain stealing, and that the bucket to do with a thief, whether a bucket shop operator or a second story operator, is to send him to jail. This is common sense about crimes that call for plain justice.

But the purpose of the prosecuting officer has been very largely balked by the bucket shop crooks taking refuge in bankruptcy proceedings and receiverships. In this way the books and other records that may be patent proof of guilt have been locked up in custody of the bankruptcy officers in a purely civil action, beyond the reach of the prosecuting officers, in what ought to be first and always a criminal action.

Now that the Supreme Court of the United States refuses to allow a Federal court bankruptcy proceeding to be a shield for such flagrant crookedness as bucket shop operations the District Attorney will have a fair chance to see whether he cannot put the bucket shop swindlers out of business by putting them in jail.

And the more conspicuous the crook he can land the more he will do for the public by throwing the fear of God into the hearts of the petty larceny imitators of the big and powerful operators.

Adulterated Sweets.

The enormous increase in the consumption of candy and other sweets in the last few years has led to experiments in adulteration fraught with more or less danger to the public health. Health Commissioner COVELAND of New York City has recently cited instances of this kind, and through the Food and Drugs Bureau is making an effort to prevent the sale of adulterated products in this city.

The opportunities for adulteration are so numerous and so varied that the entire elimination of deleterious candies and ice creams can hardly be looked for, although of course the evil may be greatly minimized by such action as the Health Commissioner is taking.

New Jersey has planned the supervision of the ice cream traffic with a thoroughness which should bring good results. At this year's session of

the Legislature a law was passed forbidding the use of other than butter fats in the manufacture of ice cream and requiring ice cream offered for sale to contain not less than 8 per cent. of butter fats, except in ice cream containing nut meats, in which the proportion may be reduced to 6 per cent. In addition the State requires all manufacturers selling ice cream in New Jersey to take out a State license.

With the larger manufacturers of confectionery business responsibility may be counted on to minimize adulteration in the cases in which it is not entirely absent. Such concerns have investments too great, reputations too expensively acquired, and are too easily reached and brought under supervision to make the penalties won by the use of harmful adulterants worth while. But there are a great many producers of ice cream and candy whose premises may escape inspection. It is from such sources as these in all likelihood that Dr. COPELAND's specimens of paraffin candy and other deleterious confections were put out. As for ice cream, just what proportion of it may be glue, and just how harmful glue in ice cream is to the consumer, are unsettled questions of great public interest in view of the enormous quantity of ice cream consumed.

Baseball Is Not Commerce.

Organized baseball is not a trust in the sense that it can be accused of violating the Sherman law against combinations in restraint of commerce or trade. The Supreme Court of the United States has spoken and henceforth nobody will class the big leagues with such trifling things as railroads and oil companies.

The Hon. Babe RUTH and his associates, traveling from New York to Chicago to trim the daylight out of the White Sox, are not in the same legal boat with a trainload of feather boas. No, indeed! With the itinerant ball tossers the transport, as Justice HOLMES's opinion says, "is a mere incident, not the essential thing." The essential things are WAITE HOTT's pitching arm, the Bambino's batting eye, SCHANG's signaling system, &c. So, says the highest of our courts, the exhibition of baseball, "although made for money, would not be called trade or commerce among the States because the transportation we have mentioned takes place."

The court, striving for a parallel, remarks that a firm of lawyers sending a member into another State to argue a case, or a Chautauqua lecture bureau sending out a lecturer, does not engage in commerce. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, speeding from one platform to another under direction of a Chautauqua bureau, is not the tool of an interstate corporation engaged in trade. So it is with the baseball moguls. When the National League dispatches a group of artists like HEINIE GROH and FRANK FRISCH and their fellow Giants to compete with ROGERS HORNBY and his colleagues in far St. Louis there is no commerce about it, even if the turnstiles sing a golden song.

We hope the ballplayers will appreciate the status they acquire under the decision. The next time Mr. RUTH is called out when he thinks he's safe let him remember that both the umpire and himself are not in commerce or trade, but are brother artists in a profession which, under the law, has the same interstate character as the professions of law and oratory. When the next ill-natured spectator calls the Babe a big bum Mr. RUTH should ask him self: What would DANIEL WEBSTER or BURTON HOLMES do under such circumstances?

Mexico's Summer School.

In the summer of 1921 the National University of Mexico conducted in the city of Mexico a special school for American students. This year the experiment will be repeated, with sessions beginning July 12 and closing September 9. Primarily the purpose is the promotion of better acquaintance between scholars of the two countries. From this naturally Mexicans and Americans should develop better knowledge and understanding of each other. It is part of the Mexican effort to make friends for Mexico among Americans.

It may be confidently expected that to American students who attend this summer school the education from closer contact with our neighbors across the Rio Grande will be of great value. Mexico's troubles have undoubtedly led to many incorrect impressions on this side of the border concerning Mexican standards of culture and civilization. Such misconceptions are, unhappily, reciprocal, and whatever tends to remove them is so obviously advantageous that it must be cordially welcomed.

The Mexico city summer school plan is plainly a step in that direction. With that courtesy which is one of the characteristics of the Mexican people at their best, the hosts who are inviting our students propose to meet them at the border with free transportation to and from the city of Mexico and to make their stay in the capital not only as agreeable and instructive but as inexpensive as possible.

But the meeting will not be confined to pleasant amenities. It is to be an eight weeks session devoted to serious instruction demanding closely concentrated attention on the part of the students. The faculty will include some of the foremost scholars of Mexico. The director of the session will be Professor PRIMO E. RIVERA, a graduate of Spain's

venerable University of Salamanca. There will be instruction in Spanish phonetics and conversation; in Spanish, Latin American and Mexican literature, history, art and architecture, as well as a course in commercial correspondence and methods. In addition there will be excursions to places of historic and artistic interest in and around a city which is rich in attractions of both kinds.

It is a kindly expression of a desire for better acquaintance on the part of our neighbor on the south and one which will not fail of meeting the cordial response it deserves on this side of the line.

American Derby Winners.

The Derby, run at Epsom to-day, is the greatest of all racing classics. It is not only a supreme test for three-year-old colts and fillies over a trying course of a mile and a half but a great social function in which individuals from every country and of all conditions participate.

The Derby is open to the world. Victory here carries with it a prestige which is of incalculable value to the winner in the stud.

Four American horsemen have won it. The late RICHARD COCKER won it with Orby in 1907 and HERMAN B. DUNN with Durbar in 1914. Both these turfmen bred their horses, Orby being foaled in Ireland, Durbar in France. PIERRE LORELLAN achieved the distinction of capturing this famous classic with Iroquois in 1881, while WILLIAM C. WHITNEY's colors were in front when Volodyovski ran in 1901.

Iroquois was the first horse with American blood in his pedigree to win the Derby, and he is still the only animal foaled in the United States to accomplish the feat. He was not bred by Mr. LORELLAN, but first saw the light at the Erdemheim stud near Philadelphia, then owned by ARISTIDES WELSH, but now the property of GEORGE D. WIDENER. Volodyovski was purely English, and his racing qualities only were leased by Mr. WHITNEY.

Verifying Our Fish Stories.

A special dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD from Northampton, Massachusetts, reports the verification by no less an authority than Game Warden PATRICK MCCARTHY of the recently published story of the catch of an 8 1/2 pound brown trout by 15-year-old GRANT CRAIG of Easthampton.

There is no available record with which to compare this young fisherman's catch. But the record for a catch of a brook trout, the sporting beauty of the trout family and a fish which does not attain the size of the brown trout, was held for almost a half century, it is said among anglers, by GEORGE S. PAGE of New York, who in 1867 hooked a trout 30 inches long and weighing 12 1/2 pounds. This record, though, was beaten in 1914 by like HEINIE GROH and FRANK FRISCH and their fellow Giants to compete with ROGERS HORNBY and his colleagues in far St. Louis there is no commerce about it, even if the turnstiles sing a golden song.

We hope the ballplayers will appreciate the status they acquire under the decision. The next time Mr. RUTH is called out when he thinks he's safe let him remember that both the umpire and himself are not in commerce or trade, but are brother artists in a profession which, under the law, has the same interstate character as the professions of law and oratory. When the next ill-natured spectator calls the Babe a big bum Mr. RUTH should ask him self: What would DANIEL WEBSTER or BURTON HOLMES do under such circumstances?

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Noisy Motorcycles.

A Complaint That They Are Allowed to Run With Cutouts Open.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: There are more wheezy, broken down motorcycles in New York city than in any other place in the world. Statistics prove it.

All day and all night they run with their cutouts wide open. Our police know that it is a direct violation of the law, yet they do nothing to stop it. Let me do it in my automobile and I get a summons.

Why should these nerve racking motorcycles be exempt?

The doctor in charge of one of our largest up-town hospitals says, "Many of my patients are retarded in their recovery by this almost constant and unnecessary racket."

A few arrests would do much to abate the nuisance. Why do not the police gather in a few of these noisy sleep-disturbing fellows? LOUIS MARSHALL. NEW YORK, May 29.

Plea for Babe Ruth.

One of His Admirers Thinks He Has Not Been Getting a Square Deal.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Why can't they let the Babe alone? Ruth is a clean player and a good sport, without a doubt the most popular and best known man in the game.

Why is it that jealous people are allowed to use their authority and take exceptions in cases where the outcome is discrediting one of the best men in baseball, and therefore disillusioning the few people who really believe in the game?

We all want to see the Babe get a fair deal, which in the opinion of a good many he has not received since the season. E. BRYAN. BROOKLYN, May 29.

June Weather.

A Long Range Forecast of Conditions During the Month.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: By daily checking my forecast of the weather in May was practically verified; it was quite accurate if considered in periods. We have now before us June.